APPENDIX L SOIL LOSS ANALYSIS

UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS ANALYSIS

AVERAGE DENSITY OF SOIL (PCF) =

100

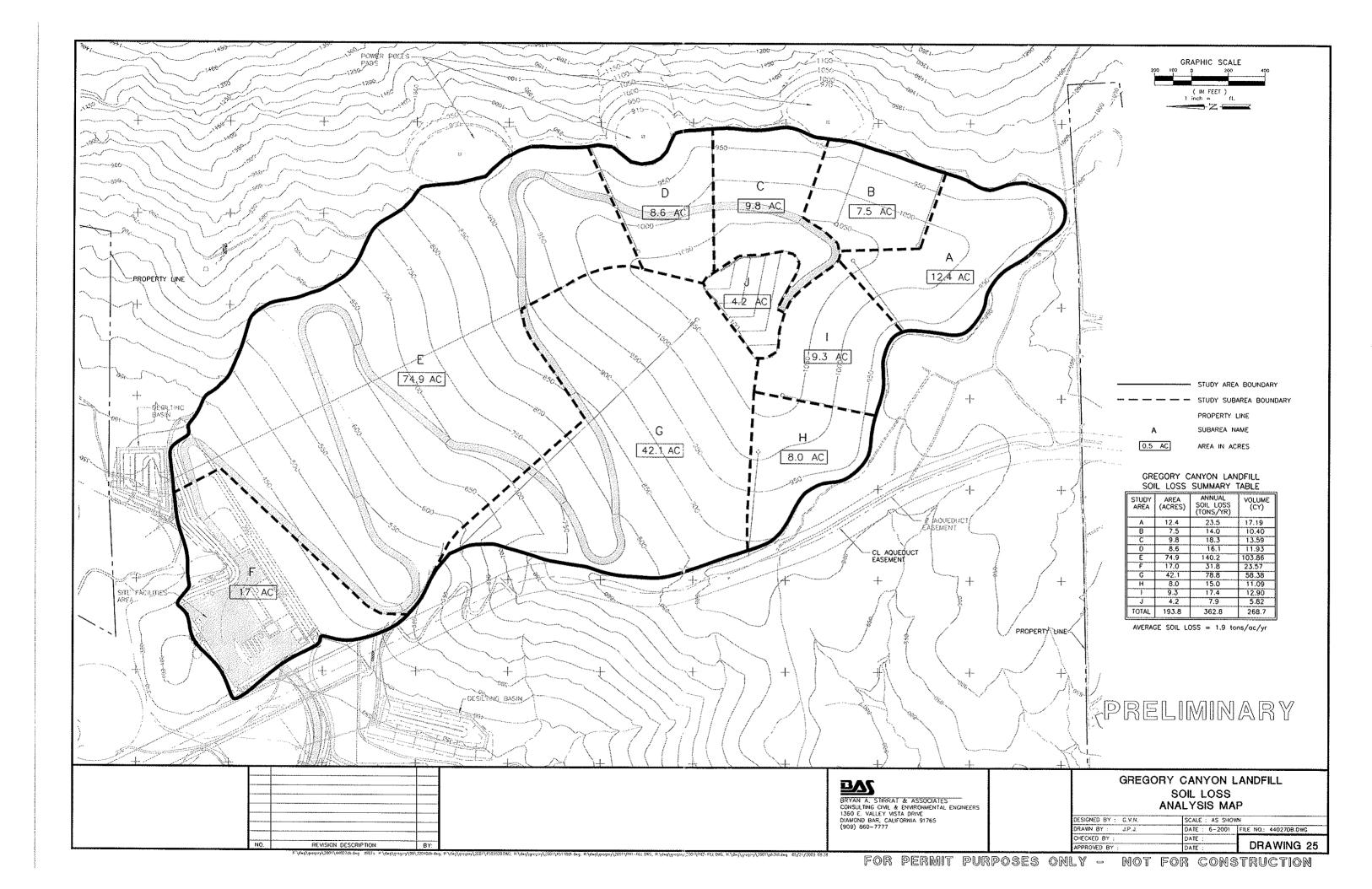
STUDY AREA	AREA (ACRES)	R FACTOR	K FACTOR	LS FACTOR	C FACTOR	P FACTOR	TONS PER ACRE	ANNUAL SOIL LOSS (TONS/YEAR)	VOLUME (CY)
V	12.4	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	61	23.2	17.19
В	7.5	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	6.1	14.0	10.40
С	9.6	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	6.1	18.3	13.59
D	8.6	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	1.9	1.91	11.93
ш	74.9	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	1.9	140.2	103.86
11	17.0	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09.0	6.1	31.8	23.57
Ŋ	42.1	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	1.9	78.8	58.38
Н	8.0	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	1.9	15.0	11.09
I	9.3	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	09:0	6.1	17.4	12.90
J	4.2	50	0.26	8.0	0.03	0.60	1.9	7.9	5.82
TOTAL	193.8		AVERAG	AVERAGE VALUE (tons/acre/year)=	cre/year)=		1.9	362.8	268.7

DEPTH OF SOIL LOSS CALCULATION

DATE 02/11/99
CALC BY GVN

JOB GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL

	CRITERIA		
AVI	erage soil loss (tons/yr/acre)	1.90	
DEî	NSITY OF SILT (LBS/CF)	100	
ARE	EA OF LANDFILL TO BE COVERED (AC)	196.3	
NU	MBER OF YEARS	30	
то-	tal depth of final cover (inches)	48	
AV	ERAGE ANNUAL SOIL LOSS DEPTH		
то	NNAGE	373.0	
VC	PLUME OF SOIL LOSS (CY)	276.3	
DE.	PTH OF SOIL LOSS (INCHES)	1.05E-02	
ro	TAL DEPTH OVER 30-YEARS		
TO	NNAGE	11,189	
VC	DLUME OF SOIL LOSS (CY)	8,288	
DE	PTH OF SOIL LOSS (INCHES)	0.31	
Ra	tio of Soil Loss to Final Cover (percent)	0.7%	



SOIL LOSS ANALYSIS – PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITION

SUMMARY OF SOIL LOSS ANALYSIS EXISTING CONDITION WITHIN PROPOSED LANDFILL FOOTPRINT

SOIL LOSS CALCULATION

The Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) is as follows:

A = RKLSCP

Where

A=Average soil loss, in tons per acre, for the time period used for factor R

(e.g., annual)

R=rainfall and runoff erosivity index

K=soil erodibility factor L=slope-length factor S=slope-steepness factor C=cover/management factor

P=practice factor

Factor R

Factor R is equal to the pertinent rainfall erosion index and is predictable from meteorological data for the area of concern. This factor is the same for the pre- and post-development condition.

Factor K

Generally it has been found that K is affected by particle-size distribution (percent sand, silt, and clay), organic-matter content, soil structure, and permeability. The K factor is estimated to be approximately 2.5 times greater for the post development condition than for the pre-development condition. This is because it is estimated that excavation and compaction of the native soil material for landfill will reduce the soil particle size and become more susceptible to erosion.

Factors L and S

The length and steepness of the canyon side-slopes and canyon bottom have a significant impact on soil erosion. The pre-development condition has long continuous slope runs, whereas the post-development landfill condition will have slope benches to water velocity, and its ability to transport soil, as it flows down the slope. Consequently, the LS factor is estimated to be 2.5 times greater for the pre-development condition than for the post-development condition.

Factor C

The amount of ground cover in the pre-development will vary from year to year since it is dependent on natural conditions. For the soil loss estimate it is assumed that, on the average, approximately 70 percent of the site in the pre-development condition has established grass or other ground cover. The vegetation for the post-development condition will be maintained and therefore it is estimated that the site will have, on the average, 80 percent coverage of grass or other ground cover. In order to minimize soil loss during the time when the vegetation is becoming established, other erosion control practices such as mulching will be implemented. Further, the sedimentation basins constructed as part of landfill operations will be maintained during post-closure and will reduce off-site transport of soil from the site.

Factor P

Supporting practices include soil compaction, ongoing slope and special drainage features such as drainage diversion berms, and drainage ditches are included in this factor. The post-development site will be maintained while the pre-development site is not. Therefore this P factor for the pre-development condition is approximately 1.5 times higher than for the post-development condition.

RESULTS

Based on the above assessment the soil loss for the existing, pre-development condition is calculated to be approximately 4 tons per acre per year. This is approximately twice the calculated 1.96 tons per acre per year soil loss quantity for the final closed landfill post-development condition. Tables 1 and 2 present the calculated annual soil loss per acre for the pre- and post-development conditions respectively.

UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS ANALYSIS PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITION

JOB NAME GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL
DATE 3/26/01
CALC BY ACR

AVERAGE DENSITY OF SOIL (PCF) = 100

								C. C	
STUDY AREA	AREA (ACRES)	R FACTOR	K FACTOR	LS FACTOR	C FACTOR	P FACTOR	TONS PER ACRE	ANNUAL SOIL LOSS (TONS/YEAR)	VOLUME (CY)
E1	8.2	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	32.8	24.3
E2	8.4	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	33.6	24.9
EB	20.0	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	80.0	59.3
£4	9.3	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	37.2	27.6
E5	19.8	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	79.2	58.7
E6	10.6	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	42.4	31.4
£7	17.6	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	70.4	52.1
F8	15.9	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	63.6	47.1
F9	12.2	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	48.8	36.1
F10	15.3	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	61.2	45.3
FII	10.0	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	40.0	29.6
F12	10.8	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	43.2	32.0
E13	16.5	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	0.99	48.9
E14	6.0	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	24.0	17.8
E15	13.2	50	0.10	20.0	0.04	1.0	4.0	52.8	39.1
TOTAL	193.8			AVERAGE	AVERAGE VALUE (fons/acre/year)=	re/year)=	4.0	775.2	574.2

